

and at the same time, using the immense patronage which the system placed in his hands as a means of recruiting from the ranks of both parties all who preferred themselves to their country; and thus creating a party, for the first time in our country, purely personal—a party held together, not by principle, or by a system of public policy, but by the hopes of personal gain and advancement. It was thus the principles of the spoils party which had originated in the State of New York, gained the ascendancy in the Union, with its rigid and despotic system of discipline, by which all who held or expected office were compelled to rely on partisan service for success or security; a party whose base and low-minded system is rapidly contaminating the whole community.—Vol. xii, p. 555.

General Jackson would soon be out of power, and the Administration that may succeed him could not keep the South divided. He would tell the coming Administration to beware. If there be any who expected that the President's nominee could successfully play the game which he has, he would be woefully mistaken. With all his objections to the President, he (Mr. C.) would not deny him many high qualities: he had courage and firmness, was bold, warlike, audacious; though not true to his word, or faithful to his pledges. He had, besides, done the State some service. He terminated the late war gloriously at New Orleans; which has been remembered greatly to his advantage. His nominee had none of these recommendations; he is not, as remarked by his friend (Mr. C.) from North Carolina, of the race of the lion or the tiger; he belonged to a lower order—the fox; and it would be in vain to command the respect or acquire the confidence of those who had so little admiration for the qualities by which he was distinguished.—By the dexterous use of patronage, for which he and his party were so distinguished, an individual here and there, who preferred himself to the country, might be enlisted; but the great mass, all that were independent and sound in the South, would be finally opposed to him and his system.—Vol. xii, p. 555.

Let gentlemen think of the course of this Administration, and the consequences of its mismanagement of public affairs. First, there was a French war threatened; then a Seminole war; next the probability of a war with Mexico; and now a Creek war. All this was the consequence of converting this government into a political electioneering machine, instead of properly administering the high trusts that had been confided by the people.—Vol. xii, p. 1460.

"These Indian disturbances were to furnish the pretext for a large increase of the standing army. This was the consequence of carrying out the principles of the spoils party, enriching men with large jobs and contracts, and the system to be kept up by a large military force. He repeated that there never was a time when it was so easy to keep the Indians at peace. Their frontier posts were greatly extended, and the Indians were driven back into the prairies; and, though they were formidable in the woods, being the best light troops in the world, they were entirely helpless in the open plain. If they would appoint honest, faithful, intelligent men, to transact their business with the Indians, instead of broken down politicians, men sent out to be rewarded for party services, these Indian disturbances would soon cease; but unless that was done, it was apparent that there would be continual disturbances, creating causes for wars, to be followed by a large increase of the standing army.—Vol. xii, p. 1461.

"The deposits of the public money were transferred from where the laws had put them, and placed in deposit banks, arbitrarily selected at the will of the Executive. The authors of the present state of things are the very men who come here and propose to us this bill (concerning land sales) as a remedy. These two facts should be put together, and should be kept together, in the mind of every Senator who will form a right judgment in this matter. The removal of the deposits was the first step. We are now come to the second step in the process. The men who accomplished the first, have already profited by it politically, and, if rumor speaks true, in other ways also. Does any man here entertain a doubt that high officers of Government have used those deposits as instruments of speculation in the public lands? Is not the fact notorious? Is not one in the immediate neighborhood of the Executive amongst those the most deeply concerned? Will this be denied? Is it not well known that several officers in the Departments purchased lands to sell on speculation, with the same combination of persons profited politically by the same movement, I shall show hereafter.—Vol. xiii, p. 703.

"The registers and receivers of a land office to be judges in matters of real estate. Why, sir, these persons, for the most part, are political partisans. They have obtained their offices as a reward for services rendered at the election. Has not the doctrine of the spoils been openly avowed on this floor? Has it not been unblushingly maintained that the party which obtains a political victory, has, as a thing of course, a right to all the offices of the State, and to the public money into the bargain, so that they may convert it entirely for their own benefit?—Vol. xiii, p. 704.

"Sir, this word practical is a very important word. We call a man a practical man who is a man of business, who is practical in his business. Mr. Van Buren is a politician. That is his business, and we are told that he is a practical politician. Now, sir, what sort of an animal is a practical politician? He endeavors to describe it. It is a man who considers the terms of justice, right, patriotism, &c., as all being so many abstractions, mere vague phrases, which it is very well to use, but which are to be shaped wholly by circumstances. It is a man who acts in each peculiar juncture, as expediency may require; who studies the men about him, with great care, with a view to a given end; who studies especially their available points, and who uses them as instruments for the accomplishment of his own purposes. If, for example, there be near him a Chief Magistrate distinguished by strong passions, a very determined will, and a good deal of personal vanity, he will touch that vanity, and, by skillfully playing upon it, will get hold of the mind and will of its possessor, and having once obtained a firm hold upon the Chief Magistrate, he will employ the power and influence of such an individual to an object eminently practical, viz: the attainment of his own political end.—The same thing he does with all other men around him. He sees them all, he turns them all to practical use, for he is himself 'practical.' He looks at particulars, and considers all propositions of a general nature as mere abstractions, with which a wise man will not too much concern himself. A practical politician judges of all actions by the event. If they are successful, he is in favor of them; if not, not. He adopts precisely the policy that was pursued in the Italian Republic, and weighs every principle of morals and patriotism by the degree in which it will conduce to a certain given purpose which is to be gained. This is a practical politician.—Vol. xiii, p. 977.

The reader, who has perused the preceding extracts, taken, almost at random, from the speeches of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, will perceive their unvaried tenor to be that of hostility to the measures of the late Administration, and to the principles of the party by which those measures were sustained; in other words, to the New York school of politics, and to Mr. Van Buren, more even than to those measures and principles with which Mr. C. identifies him. Mr. Calhoun was of opinion, in brief, that the whole power of the Government was converted into a political electioneering machine; that President Jackson had been made drunk with flattery and vanity, so as not to understand the motives of his own measures; that he was a mere instrument in the hands of cunning and corrupt politicians, (meaning Mr. Van Buren all the while); that the principles of the Spoils party, which originated in the State of New York, (still meaning Mr. Van Buren) had gained the ascendancy in the Union; that the system of this party was a base and low-minded system, gradually contaminating the whole community; that "an individual, here and there, who preferred himself to his country, might be enlisted, (in the support of Mr. Van Buren's administration,) but the great mass, all that were independent and sound in the South, would be finally opposed to him and his system."

Freemen of Missouri! On Monday, two weeks, the worst we can wish you to do with Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun, is to try them upon their own testimony—the one against the other—and vice versa. If the old Jackson party sustain such a coalition, thus proving disgusting and loathsome, let us hear no more of the one which was alleged, but never established, between Henry Clay and John Q. Adams! If they sustain such a coalition, thus revolting to every moral sense and every upright political intuition, let their lips, and the lips of their traveling priest, be closed in shame, instead of resorting to similar accusations, without proof, as their main—indeed, their last—resource to impede or divert the resistless tendency amongst honest men, of all previous parties, to array themselves, at last, on the side of a tried patriot, who is, at least, for the country, instead of a tried and condemned tripartite of personal partisans, who are for themselves.

DE—Yesterday's Eastern mail brought no news of importance. Nothing materially altering the Maine news since our last.

The office-holders charge Gen. Harrison with being a Federalist; and in order to substantiate the charge, assert that he held office under the administration of Mr. Adams. Now, to say nothing of his having held office under the immortal Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison, and to take the gentlemen on their own ground, we would advise them, inasmuch as it is now clearly given over that General Harrison will certainly be our next President, and in order that they may not be called Federalists because of having held office under him, to begin the work of preparation and set their houses in order to join in the grand march which is to take place on the fourth of March next.

It is stated that Gov. Fairfield, in a letter to the Post Master at Charleston, Mass., says that Kent is elected, and advises his friends not to bet on the contrary. Better give it up, "boys."

"The influence of this great measure [the Sub-treasury] is just beginning to be felt and appreciated."—Argus.

Yes. The people of Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maine, have already "felt its influence," and justly "appreciated" it.

FOR THE TIMES.

DISTRICTING THE STATE.

In the Boon's Lick Democrat of the 7th ultimo, will be found a communication over the signature of "Agricola," calling the attention of the people to the subject of dividing the State into Congressional districts. Since there will be an appointment of our Congressional Representatives before the next general election, our ensuing Legislature will undoubtedly be called upon to act in reference to the choosing of the Missouri delegation. Looking upon the subject as one of importance, and being decidedly in favor of districting the State, I was gratified to see the attention of the people called to its propriety, through the columns of a Democratic journal, inasmuch as the mere fact of its being first proposed in a Whig newspaper, might doom the system and all its advantages to unceremonious rejection. Whilst I am gratified, however, that "Agricola" has broached the subject, and whilst I agree with him in the general proposition to District the State, I at the same time, entirely and totally disagree with him in regard to the propriety of "preserving the general ticket system." I consider that system, as Col. Benton did in 1821, a system of tyranny—a system which is calculated, in its practical operation, to destroy the very advantages which are sought to be preserved by its introduction. "Agricola," in arguing the benefits of the district system, says: "By this division of the State into districts, the people of each district ought to select their representatives therefrom, and thereby our representatives would be scattered over the different parts of the state, which would be carrying out the principle of representation, and carry equity on its face." To all this we second our humble sanction; believing that the system is compatible with the doctrine of representation, and for the purpose of affording each section of the State the privilege of choosing representatives who, from residence and interest, would be identified with that section. I believe the Legislature ought to throw the state into districts. But I humbly conceive that the proposition which is incorporated in A's succeeding paragraphs is not only destructive of the "principles of representation," but likewise the principles of "equity"—and the propriety of its adoption, too, is disengaged as it is anti-republican. The paragraph is this: "Nevertheless, this might be desirable, to so district the state—yet the general ticket system

ought to be preserved throughout, and the whole vote of the state thrown on each representative, as if the state were not districted! otherwise the opposition in some of the districts would gain a federal representative, which ought not to be the result of the vote of the state of Missouri!"

Where is the propriety of districting the state, if "the whole vote of the state is to be thrown on each representative?"

Under the operation of this system how are "the people of each district to select their representatives therefrom?" Where is the wisdom or justice of thus dividing the state, to the end that the people of their respective districts may elect their respective Congressmen independent of each other, if, after they do this, their judgment is to be revoked or set aside by the aggregate ultimate vote of the state?

What benefit would result from such a mockery of a system? Agricola tells us we should adopt this singular doctrine, to—effect what patriotic object? Why, we should adopt it because of the probability that, in the absence of its operations, "the opposition in some of the districts would gain a federal representative!"—"which," continues he, "ought not to be the true policy of the state of Missouri!" "The true policy!" Why talk of "policy" in the same connection with "equity and the principles of representation?" If we desire to district the state, in order that the will of the people, as manifested through the ballot box, shall determine who is to be the representative of that district, why introduce a system which will, by subjecting it to the revocation of the ultimate decision of the state? What wisdom is there in such a proposition; and what force of democracy is there in the argument, that we must adopt this system for the express and positive purpose of doing what?—of keeping the people, in their own sovereign capacity, from electing an "opposition" representative to Congress?

This is plainly telling the people of the district, that if you want a whig to represent you in the national legislature, we will adopt the general ticket system, and thereby keep you from using representation as you desire to be; but if, upon the other hand, we ascertain that you will elect a bona fide Locofoco, why, we will abolish the general ticket system, and let you, this freeman, decide for yourselves who shall be your delegate! This is republicanism with a vengeance! And it is just such republicanism, as in these latter days of refinement, the votaries of the powers that be, would pain upon the people as representative democracy!! "True policy" points in one direction—and "True Democracy" in another. Which shall we take?

SCIERE FACIAS.

DE—The following card we insert at the request of Col. Russell—the Democrat, in which the communication was published to which this is a reply, having refused to give it a place:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the "Missouri Argus" of the 19th Septem, ber a charge of cowardice was made against me over the signature of "Homo." The charge was unprovoked, reckless, and assassin-like. I felt it a duty to myself, my family, and my friends, to endeavor to ascertain the source from which it emanated. I therefore addressed a Card, with some explanations appended, to the editor of the Argus upon the subject, as well as to the Editors of the St. Louis New Era, the Bulletin, and the Columbia Patriot; but the editor of the Argus had the finesse to suppress the denunciatory card against Homo, and gave publicity only to the explanations. I denounced the anonymous villain in the following terms:

"I denounce the monster, whoever he may be, that signed himself 'Homo,' as a heartless robber of private character—a cruel, cowardly, base assassin, that will stab only in the dark. If, however, he will unveil himself, and show a character entitled to the mere courtesies of decent men, and will accuse me of doing him injustice, I will then so far qualify my contempt for his assassin-like attack upon me, as to afford to him, and to the world, an opportunity of deciding to whom the charge of cowardice belongs."

Notwithstanding this denunciation, and my explicit call upon him to unveil himself, he still hides himself behind the assassin and the coward's shield, by a reiteration of his abuse, his falsehood, and his base slander, in the "Boon's Lick Democrat" of the 7th inst. In it he tells me that he will obey a call to come out with his name. But what assurance have I to believe him? I have once called upon him explicitly to give up his name, heaped upon him degrading epithets, and told him that if I had done him injustice by applying such language to him, I would, if he proved to be a decent man, give him an opportunity of obtaining redress for his grievance. By his second tirade of falsehoods, he attempts a vindication of his former, and, by the very position he assumes, admits that my language was misapplied, yet cowardly rests under my denunciation. I have no disposition to trouble the public with a private quarrel, into which the malignity of "Homo's" base heart has forced me. Against him, I repeat my former denunciation. And if he do not turn out to be the ruthless villain that his fiendish conduct towards me induces me to believe him, I again tell him definitely, that I hold myself in readiness to respond to any call that he may make upon me, demanding satisfaction for my distinct use towards him of the epithets, liar, coward, villain, and assassin.

WM. HENRY RUSSELL.  
Fulton, Callaway Co., Oct. 5, 1840.

PATRIOTISM!—The patent article.

At the recent party carnival at Jefferson, we understand that there were, at the utmost, between 3 and 600 persons—more than half of whom were from the "hill country" of Cole, and came in, as is their wont, during the season of entertainments at the Capitol, to get their fill of liquor, and other good things at the feast. Of the remaining two hundred or so, eighty seven were applicants for the place of door-keeper to one house or the other of the next Assembly—forty eight wanted clerkships of higher or lower degree at the hands of the same body, while others of the legal profession, were there with principle and patriotism on their lips, and Judgehips and Cabinet appointments in their eyes, conduct and conversation. "Patricians!" "Disunionists!" "People's Lovers!"

From the Osage Banner, Oct. 5.  
WHIG CONVENTION AT WARSAW.

In pursuance of previous notice, on Monday the 5th inst. a respectable meeting of the Whigs of the South West, assembled at this place, together with a considerable number of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, to partake of the festivities of the day. The attendance being called to order, on motion of L. Hendrick, W. L. Vaughan, Esq. was called to the chair.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Thurston, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to recommend officers and proceedings of the Convention, consisting of the following persons, Jas. M. Blakey, Esq., L. Hendrick, Esq., and Dr. J. B. Thurston, who, after retiring a few minutes, made the following Report:

Whereas, the Whigs of Benton county, desirous to have a free, full and public discussion of the political principles of the two great contending parties of this nation, heretofore gave Democrats a public invitation to meet them at this place on this day, and to participate with them in the discussion of political principles. Therefore, this Committee propose that a Whig be invited to open the discussion, and occupy an hour, that two Democrats be invited to follow, occupying an hour each, and a Whig be invited to conclude and to be unopposed as to time.

The Committee further recommended W. L. Vaughan, Esq. of Benton county, as the permanent President of the Convention. Messrs. G. M. Birch and H. Crow of Rivers, and Wm. Hoard of Cooper, as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Wm. R. Thurston, of Morgan, Wm. Robinson, of Rivers, and H. L. Williams, of Benton, as Secretaries.

On motion of L. Hendrick, Esq. the above report was unanimously adopted.

The object of the meeting and the method of debate being explained by the President, John C. Richardson, Esq. of Booneville, being invited to open the discussion on the part of the Whigs, addressed the Convention on that subject. After he had closed, the Democrats were invited to occupy the stand according to the order of arrangements: Whereupon, R. H. Ridgely, Esq. of Benton, on the part of the Democrats, addressed the people two hours—no other Democrat choosing to participate. After Mr. Ridgely had closed, Col. James H. Birch, of Howard, made the concluding speech, and a concluding speech it was, in the strongest sense of the word.

After Col. Birch had closed, Mr. Richardson had leave to make a few additional remarks in amplification of what he had previously said, touching some two or three points which he then had not time to discuss fully.

The discussion being brought to a close, L. Hendrick, Esq. proposed to the Convention that an expression of the sense of the meeting be made in reference to the patriotic services of Col. Birch and Mr. Richardson. Whereupon, it was unanimously Resolved, That for the lucid and able manner in which these two gentlemen discussed the principles of the Whig party, and the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, and for their patriotism in visiting this part of the State on this occasion, they are entitled to the warmest thanks of every well-wisher of his country.

On motion, the papers friendly to our good cause, were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. L. VAUGHAN, President.

W. R. THURSTON, Secretary.

H. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Benton county Whig Corresponding Committee beg leave to say that on the above occasion, order and decency were strictly observed by the assemblage of both Whigs and Democrats, and that the Democratic portion of the meeting are entitled to the thanks of our party, not only for their orderly deportment, but also for the patient attention they paid to the discussion.

J. M. BLAKEY, L. HENDRICK, W. L. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Committee.

WARSAW WHIG CONVENTION.

The proceedings may be found in another column. As this Convention was held in the vestibule of Locofocoism in the State of Missouri, it occasions us much regret that we had it not in our power to attend. We had a desire to see in what manner the Locos bore themselves in a room where their majority against us is so great.—We understand that one of them who had been boasting a great deal of what he purposed doing with the "arguments of the Whig orators," was most unmercifully used up by our friend John C. Richardson, Esq. We mean the famous John C. Ridgely, whose hide the Louisville Journal hung on the fence some months ago. Over that hideless carcass Richardson poured burning coals.—Ridgely, in the course of his speech, took occasion to express a vast deal of indignation at the "fraud" attempted to be practised by General Clark at the late election. Col. Birch, himself having already been implicated in the fraud against Gen. Clark, of assault upon the freedom of election, exhibited a statement of facts connected with the affair which was perfectly satisfactory to his hearers, (Whig and Locos), and vindicated Gen. Clark in a manner so simple, so easily understood, and withal so zealous and enthusiastic, as would have brought a blush of shame upon the cheeks of those who have been striving to create a feeling of jealousy and distrust between those gentlemen.—Bentonite Observer.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, Oct. 5.

Col. James H. Birch.—We know of no one gentleman more universally feared, more generally misrepresented, and we may say more generally hated, by the Locos Focos, than this talented and high minded gentleman. His political enemies, failed in their attempt to blast his character in a moral point, have let loose their whole battery upon his political principles. Compelled to acknowledge his brilliant talents, his great fund of political information, they now attempt to destroy his influence by accusing him of dictating to the whole Whig party, and of being the prime mover of every political act or measure the Whigs in this State, especially in the Boon's Lick county, undertake or propose. Why, the Locos, in the western part of the state accuse him of writing every editorial in the Whig papers, of every speech that is made, and it is a fact, that they accused him of writing J. Speed Smith's Letter, which appeared last summer, in answer to Mr. Corwin of Ohio. [This, too, by a preacher of that "Charity which hopeth all things!"] Such is Lococoism! Such its propensities—its means, and its hopes!

DOCTRINES OF '38—More Proof of General Harrison's Federalism.—On the 30th of December, 1820, Gen. Harrison, as chairman of a committee in the Senate of Ohio, reported the following resolution, which was adopted—yeas 29, nays 1—Gen. Harrison in the affirmative.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Government of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislature of Kentucky and Virginia, in their resolutions of November and December, 1795, and January, 1799, and do consider that their principles have been recognised and adopted by a majority of the American people.

We ask the Enquirer if this proves Harrison to be a Federalist?—Lynchburg Virginian.

ARKANSAS—AHoy!

We have returns from three counties, comprising remote extremes of the State. Crittenden and Mississippi (on the river) have elected a Whig—the former loco, in '38, by a large majority. The great county of Washington, which adjoins our State, on the South, has elected the Whig Senator, Whig Clerk, and two, if not three of the four Representatives. Locos lost election by more than 600 majority.

Forster, the Whig candidate for Congress, held about the same run and the strongest hopes are entertained that we have carried the Legislature—if not the State. This will give "Old Tip" another Senator—making his majority 6 to begin with.

MARRIED.

Near Franklin, on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Isaac S. House, Mr. NICHOLAS B. DEANE to Miss CELIA SMITH, daughter of Capt. A. K. ANDERSON, all of this county.

DIED.

At his residence, in this county, on the 11th instant, of the flux, ANDREW SMITH, aged 61 years. He was one of the early pioneers of the state of Missouri, and a resident of this county for thirty years. Mr. Smith was a patriot, a soldier, and a Christian. He departed this life with a full assurance of a glorious resurrection. Communicated.

Steam Boat Euphrasie.

The HULL and CABIN of the Steam Boat Euphrasie, as it now lies in the river about six miles below this place, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of our Store House, on SATURDAY, the 5th inst., to the highest bidder, for Cash.

W. B. HARRISON, TURNER & CO., Capt. W. B. Miller.

Glasgow, Oct. 17, 1840.—Hia.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pittman, deceased, by order of the Randolph county court, will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Huntsville, on the first day of the next term of the said county court, (the Monday in November, 1840,) while the said county court is in session, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, and interest that the said Joseph Pittman had at the time of his death, in and to the east half of the north-west quarter of section number 11, in township number 38, of range 15.

Such title was vested in said Pittman, will be conveyed, and no other.

JOSEPH PITTMAN, Adm'r of Julia Pittman, dec'd.

October 17, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry H. Smith, deceased, by order of the County Court of Howard county, letters of administration upon the estate of Henry H. Smith, dec'd., bearing date the 12th day of October, 1840; that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and that all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

JOHN B. HAYS, Adm'r.

Oct. 17th, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John W. Rawlins, deceased, by order of the County Court of Howard county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Rawlins, dec'd., bearing date the 10th day of September, 1840; that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and that all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

MILDRED RAWLINS, Adm'r.

Oct. 17th, 1840.

Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Taylor, deceased, will apply at the next November Term of the County Court of Randolph County to make a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

REUBEN SANTI, Adm'r.

Sept. 20, 1840.

A Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on accommodation terms, a FARM lying on the State Road leading from Palmyra to Platte City, one mile and a half east of Chellerton—the county seat of Livingston county—containing 400 acres of the best quality of lands: 100 acres of prairie and 300 acres of excellent timber. The farm is well watered and admirably situated for a stock or grain farm. There is 40 acres of prairie broken up and on the premises a good log house nearly finished. For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Chellerton.

SAMUEL FARNANDIS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having obtained letters of administration, on the 22nd day of September, 1840, of the county court of Saline county, on the estate of Preston Vivien, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, or demands against said deceased, to appear and prove them within twelve months from the date of said letters; if not within three years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

SINGLETON VAUGHN, Adm'r.

Oct. 3, 1840.—29-14

Notice.

THERE will be a petition presented to the next Legislature of Missouri, for a County north of Macon County.

October 24, 1840.

Notice.

THOMAS E. BIRCH is my authorized agent. All my exceptions for advertising and job work, (with the exception of those in the Argus of Glasgow, which are in the hands of John T. Cleveland) are in his hands for collection. I shall expect a settlement with him of the first of January next.

The Typographic Club Book is also in Mr. Birch's hands, who is authorized to collect all subscriptions under prior to this date.

C. C. CADY.

Payette, Sept. 10th, 1840.

The Laws of Honor.

A new Edition, revised, corrected, and adapted expressly for the safety and protection of the "Democracy," just published and for sale at the

PEOPLE'S BANK.

Sept. 25, 1840.

To Rent.

A LARGE and commodious STORE ROOM, with counters, shelves, and drawers, in good pair, suitable to the accommodation of a large stock of goods. For terms &c., apply at the office

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Clerk of the Howard County Court, on the 7th day of September, 1840, letters of administration testamentary on the estate of Zachariah Barnett, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same properly authenticated, within one year from the date of the letters aforesaid, and if not within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

A. J. BARNETT, Executor.

Glasgow Insurance Company.

OFFICE GLASGOW INSURANCE COMPANY, Glasgow, Sept. 7, 1840.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office on the 1st day of September, 1840, declared a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the capital stock paid in, for the first half year, ending on the 30th June last, and it was Ordered, That the same be endorsed upon the stock notes of said company.

JAMES HARRISON, Pres't.

W. F. DENNEY, Sec'y.

Co-partnership Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having commenced the Mercantile business in CARROLLTON, under the firm and style of Cook & Davidson, offer for sale a general assortment of Merchandise we have (as we are permanently located) that our friends of Carroll, and the adjoining counties, will call and examine our stock of goods; we will sell to punctual customers on six months time, commencing January 1st, 1841, but as we are in part unacquainted, we shall expect in every case cash for the goods.

G. P. HERRNDON.

September 12, 1840.—29-34

John B. Poits.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that in addition to his other business, he will hereafter devote particular attention to

DENTAL SURGERY.

He has a large and complete stock of gold and silver teeth, and is prepared to make and repair all kinds of artificial teeth, and to give the most perfect imitation of the natural teeth, for the ordinary purposes of life.

DECEASED TEETH carefully filed with gold and silver, and set in place, to prevent decay, and to give a perfect imitation of the natural teeth.

Payette, Sept. 14th, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING, on the 6th day of August, 1840, obtained from the County Court of Howard county, letters of administration upon the estate of Thomas Lamb, Sr., dec'd., (one of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified that, unless they are properly exhibited for allowance within one year from the date of said letters they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and that all such claims are not to be exhibited within three years from the date of said letters will be forever barred.

DAVID G. MARTIN, Administrator of said estate.

Sept. 20, 1840.

New Establishment.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

O. S. Coleman & John M. Sweeney.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Glasgow, and of the surrounding country, that having connected themselves in business, in the town of Glasgow, and having made arrangements to carry on their trade on an extensive scale, they are now prepared to receive orders for work, clothing themselves to execute, not only in a workmanlike manner, according to the general acceptance of the term, but in the latest and most approved fashion. The senior partners, himself, during his long residence in Glasgow and its vicinity, has gained a reputation, for his skill, which will vie with that of any of his brethren, as a workman and the Junior, although not as well known in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, he believes from his long experience in the business at Huntsville, Randolph county and at Fayette, he can speak with confidence of his skill and ability; he is a willing and ready to stand or fall by the reputation gained at the above named places.